

Building a Sustainable Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement

*The Work Product from a Multi-stakeholder Review and Workshop
Convened in Ann Arbor, Michigan
November 16, 2006
By the
Council of Great Lakes Industries*

Final Project Report: U.S. EPA Assistance ID No. X3-83309901-0
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Foreword

Throughout its history, the Council of Great Lakes Industries (CGLI) has provided leadership in the application of sustainability principles to environmental protection and economic development efforts within the Great Lakes Region. This focus and the recent discussions within the Region regarding the review of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, led the CGLI membership to explore the potential for using this environmental policy document to anchor a sustainable development objective for the Region. To explore the feasibility of doing so, CGLI, with financial support from U.S. EPA Office of Research and Development, organized a workshop and follow-up consultation effort that tapped the knowledge of experts within the Region. The results of this work are described in the body of this report. CGLI believes that the conclusions will be of value to those who must advance the Agreement review process to the next level. Of particular note is the observation that information or perspectives provided by others in the Region complement the findings of the CGLI effort. A brief description of these, in this foreword, provides important context for this report and findings.

In its publication, *The Vital Center: a Federal-State Compact to Renew the Great Lakes Region*, The Brookings Institution Metropolitan Policy Program characterized the Great Lakes Region as "...a unique economic, social, and cultural area..." and "...a vital global hub of economic activity and growth." These facets of the Region and its unique and vast natural resources were recently highlighted in a discussion at the LAKESNET Great Lakes Regional Bi-national Conference organized by the four U.S. Basin-based Canadian Consulates and hosted by the Chicago Canadian Consul General, on February 8 and 9, 2007. Environmental, economic, and social systems leaders and experts from throughout the Region were assembled to consider the future economic and environmental sustainability potential of the Region. These discussions reflected common points, conclusions, and directing statements that have been coming together within the Region during the past several years. From all of this, a picture emerges.

Over the past several decades, many parties within the Great Lakes Region have worked tirelessly towards the restoration of the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Great Lakes. Much progress has been made, and as is frequently stated, much remains to be done. As is also frequently acknowledged, the guiding "North star" for the effort has been the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. First signed in 1972, this document, regarded by many as an implementation tool for Article IV of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909, came into play as a significant influence over Great Lakes Regional water quality policy. It did so at a time when fundamental pollution control policies, laws, and practices were finally coming of age in the both Canada and the United States. Although substantial revisions and reauthorizations were being made in Federal clean water and clean air standards in both countries during this time, the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement focused on policy relating to toxic substances before provisions to do so were firmly in place and firmly implemented by either government. Further, the

governments' toxic substances control programs were still substantially under development when the Agreement was amended in 1987.

Now, 20 years later, much has changed. Toxic pollutants from point sources have been significantly reduced or eliminated due to control programs and voluntary efforts, many in direct response to or inspired by Water Quality Agreement objectives. Now, the Basin's ecosystems, once primarily stressed by toxic pollutants face broader challenges brought about through human activities. Infrastructures put in place in response to those early environmental protection programs need refurbishment, expansion or redesign to meet current use loads. In addition, our ability to monitor contaminant levels and monitor ecosystem responses to stressors has become much more sophisticated. Our understanding of management actions that can or should be applied has increased in situations that we could not even detect or monitor decades ago.

At the same time, the manufacturing landscape within the Region has also changed dramatically. In addition to the use of pollution controls, processes have become more efficient, the utilization of raw materials has changed, and entire sectors have moved from the Region or become obsolete and disappeared. The Region's economy and indeed world economies have changed. The Great Lakes industrial economy is still robust (with the exception of areas heavily dependent on the auto sector), and holds much promise. But, the Region's needs and opportunities are now much different than they once were. The stakeholders must understand the need to build on our environmental progress and simultaneously seek sustainable development within the Region.

The LAKESNET speakers noted that the health of the Great Lakes waters and watersheds depends on both healthy ecosystems and a healthy economy. They observed that between the two countries, there exists a fully integrated Great Lakes Regional economy consisting of both shared challenges and opportunities. And, there was recognition of the fact that the Region no longer holds a unique position in the world relative to materials and infrastructures. It now faces world markets that utilize new, and world class, technologies. While this all makes working together within the Region to protect and sustainably use shared resources more challenging, these experts declared that the Region is well positioned to meet needs locally and export sustainable technologies elsewhere.

All these factors must be central in the considerations that will frame any future revisions to the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. This work will be difficult. But, the members of the Council of Great Lakes Industries believe that application of sustainability principles provides the best opportunity for a successful outcome.

Building a Sustainable Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA)

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“The Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 remains the key compact between Canada and the United States that governs the use of boundary and transboundary waters and provides the legal and institutional foundation for the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement¹. Together, these documents created a joint regime for environmental management of the largest freshwater ecosystem in the world.”

Evolution of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, Lee Botts and Paul Muldoon

Introduction and Overview

The Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (also the Agreement), a guiding “North star” for Great Lakes water management policy for the past 34 years, was last amended in 1987. U.S. EPA and Environment Canada are currently engaged in a review of this document that contains important water quality, ecosystem, and policy criteria for management of resources that comprise the waters of the Great Lakes Basin and associated ecosystems.

With its focus on virtual elimination of persistent toxic substances, the Agreement has resulted in substantial progress in this important, but limited, area of Great Lakes ecosystem improvement and management. It was, perhaps, the right approach or the right tool for the time. Toxic chemical risks have been substantially reduced and populations of numerous sentinel species have increased and recovered.

But now, a broader ecosystem management approach may be needed to maintain this progress, make further improvements, and achieve a state of sustainability in the Region. The option explored here is to apply the principles of sustainable development to a new revision of the Agreement.

In this project, a body of reference materials regarding the Agreement, experiences under the Agreement, Great Lakes specific ecosystem needs, sustainable development

¹ Initially signed in 1972.

principles, and the practice of sustainability was assembled. This information was made available to a diverse group of highly experienced and enlightened Great Lakes policy stakeholders, who reviewed the materials before coming together as a large panel for a facilitated one-day discussion and workshop. The results of the workshop and comments provided by a broader base of stakeholders, during the report review process, inform the conclusions from this study.

Summary Workshop Outcomes:

The workshop provided several important outcomes that will be of value to the governments as they pursue the Great Lakes Water Quality Review effort.

- Stakeholder discussions – including the contributions from representatives of government, environmental groups, and industry – demonstrated that sustainable development principles, including environmental, economic, and social elements are all important Regional policy considerations.
- Stakeholders concluded that attempting to utilize the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement as a comprehensive sustainable development vehicle for the Region may be too much of a challenge, and perhaps not feasible. Concerns ranged from putting government in the position of “social engineering” to pitting one agency or set of agencies against others over “control” of such a broad policy range.
- But, stakeholders do agree that sustainable development principles must be included in any revision of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement that is brought forward. The importance of including social and economic factors while setting environmental policy was recognized.

Acknowledgements:

CGLI acknowledges and very much appreciates the contributions from several key individuals who provided assistance and support for putting this Workshop project together. They include:

- Mr. Dennis Shornack, U.S. Co-Chairman, International Joint Commission – Workshop presenter/facilitator
- Ms. Lori Boughton, Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection – presenter/facilitator
- Professor Noah Hall, Wayne State University – presenter/facilitator
- U.S. EPA, Office of Research and Development – workshop financial support

Importantly, the workshop and this report would not have been possible without the willing contribution of time and thought by each of the workshop participants and subsequent reviewers. As with all efforts to achieve consensus, all views may not necessarily be represented in the conclusions of this report, nor will all statements be supported by every participant.

A Synthesis of Workshop Results

What is Sustainability?

A premise at the start of this work was that there is not consistent agreement between stakeholders regarding what is sustainable development, what it takes to be sustainable, or whether it would be of value to discuss sustainability at all. It was thought that the array or configuration of these principles essential to achieve sustainability would be interpreted quite differently by stakeholders holding differing interests.

As it turned out, there was not widespread disagreement but much uncertainty over how to recognize these concepts and apply them in a Water Quality Agreement context. In summary:

- The stakeholders generally agreed on basic elements of sustainable development, i.e. environmental, economic and social well being.
- The stakeholders generally agreed that achieving sustainable development is a key goal.
- The stakeholders did not express disagreement over, but had difficulty in articulating just what this “thing” called sustainable development is or would look like. No significant divergence of view on what does or does not constitute sustainability was expressed.
- The stakeholders agreed that the environmental well-being of the Great Lakes Region could not be sought or explored without also seeking positive economic and social attributes.

Water Quality Agreement Objectives:

The Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement has had substantial impact on Federal, State and local programs. Can it become a roadmap to sustainability for the Great Lakes Region? Aspects of the current Agreement and needs for the future were considered by the stakeholders while addressing this question. These included:

- Its vision and successes notwithstanding, the Agreement is a non-enforceable document. Accountability provided by the Agreement has been criticized substantially during the current review process, and most recently by the International Joint Commission in their 13th Biennial Report.. It is subject to the differing legal structures of the Canadian and U.S. governments – the Parties to the Agreement.
- The Agreement has not always been “visible” to industries or other levels of government who react primarily to codified local, state or provincial government regulations.
- The visions and objectives delineated in the Agreement have established direction for policies, laws, regulations, and practices pursued by jurisdictions within the Region. Experience tells us that the Agreement can be an effective tool for influencing and guiding Regional policy.

Pursuing Sustainability:

Several stakeholders asserted that, in order to pursue sustainability, a clear baseline that identifies the environmental conditions that we seek is needed. Further, they determined that setting the baseline would involve several factors. These include:

- A common vision is needed to set the baseline. And, both the vision and resulting baseline must be able to accommodate new information and changes that come as a result of management program efforts. They must be adaptable by managers who are constantly looking both forward and backward.
- The baseline must include multiple factors – environmental (toxics, invasive species, water quality, habitats, species, etc.), economic (availability of resources, employment, access to capital, taxation policy, business incentives, etc.) and social (access to recreational resources, aesthetics, sense of community, well-being, “say” in public matters, etc).
- Understanding the need for utilization of resources while “doing business” (meeting the needs of the present) without impacting the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
- Recognition that sustainability must be pursued both regionally and in sub-regions where conditions, and needs, vary.

The Great Lakes Region:

- *Is one of 10 U.S. mega-regions*
- *Produces over 32.5 percent of U.S. Gross State Product*
- *Is responsible for more than 30 percent of U.S. exports*
- *Performs 29 percent of total U.S. public and private research and development*
- *Is home to one of the largest concentrations of research universities in the world*
- *Is home to significant global industry clusters, including automobile design and development*
- *Is the Nation’s second largest energy producer and consumer*
- *Is experiencing out-migration of overall populations and young, educated workers*

The Vital Center, A Federal-State Compact to renew the Great Lakes Region, The Brookings Institution Metropolitan Policy Program

Sustainable Development and the Agreement – Can We/Should We Put them Together?

Pursuing sustainable development in the Great Lakes Region is an existing goal of many organizations. The question is, what role should governments have in this agenda? Stakeholder opinions varied more in this area than others. The suggestion of using the Water Quality Agreement as an enabling tool prompted the most diverse responses. Opinions included:

- Governments play a key role in setting standards of performance and outcomes. They seek changes in behavior to accomplish sustainable outcomes. They also have the responsibility to manage public resources.
- However, we should avoid putting governments in the position of “social engineering.”
- The scope of issues involved in seeking sustainability is broad, involves numerous – unrelated – agencies, and all levels of government.
- The Great Lakes Binational Toxics Strategy (GLBTS) burn barrel program and other efforts serve as examples of approaches that can be used to pursue objectives established regionally.
- If sustainability is to become a Regional goal, the Agreement could be one of the tools used to pursue it; but, only one element in a broader effort.
- The Agreement focuses on water quality and needs to continue to do so, but should include sustainable development elements.

Study Approach

This project began with an extensive literature search focusing on sustainability, sustainable development, and implementation measures in these areas. References regarding the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement and Great Lakes water issues were also included. A list of the materials found and utilized is presented in the bibliography contained in Appendix 6 (pp. 43ff) at the end of this report.

The governmental, academic, industrial, and public policy practitioners within the Great Lakes Region are well versed in the management and utilization of the immense natural resources that define the Region. The design for this study was to contact a large number of these individuals, representing the diverse sectors in the Region, and ask for their participation. The stakeholders contacted are listed in Appendix 1 (pp. 17ff).

To initiate information exchange for this work, each person attending the workshop was provided with a CD-ROM containing a wide array of background materials regarding the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, sustainability, measuring sustainability, and Great Lakes status monitoring. These 21 files were prepared by, and presented viewpoints from governments, industry, environmental organizations, and academics. The directory listing the files contained on this disc is shown in Appendix 2 (p. 24). For complete citations regarding these files, see the highlighted references listed in the bibliography.

The workshop portion of the project consisted of initial presentations that provided background regarding both the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement and sustainability concepts followed by facilitated discussions regarding the potential for incorporating sustainable development principles into the Agreement. Discussion leaders were utilized to draw each of the participants into the conversation and provide a full range of view points. Several persons were designated as “note takers” to record the discussions in detail. A special emphasis was placed on recording conclusions reached. These conclusions form the basis for the use of the terms “agreement” or “general agreement” in this report. The agenda for the workshop session is displayed in Appendix 3 (pp. 41ff). The Workshop was held on November 16, 2006 in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Following the workshop, notes taken by each of the recorders were consolidated into one “record” of the session. This transcription appears in Appendix 4 (pp. 29ff). It has been used as the basis for the interpretations and consolidated conclusions presented in this report. This report, in draft form, has been circulated to the study contacts for comments. The comments and treatment of them have been explained in Appendix 5 (pp 41ff). The ultimate target audience for this report is the Canadian and U.S. government agents conducting the current review of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

The Workshop Discussions

The narrative that follows summarizes stakeholder discussions from the November 16, 2006, workshop. The points contained in this section have been used to create the synthesis of workshop and project outcomes presented above.

Water Quality Agreement elements:

“It is now time for a new Agreement – with the requisite resources – to produce significant results more rapidly so that the Great Lakes, as well as their tributaries, bays and connecting channels, are drinkable, swimmable, and fishable for this generation and those to come.”

*Advice to Governments on their Review of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement,
International Joint Commission, August 2006*

Though the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement has been a non-enforceable document, it has had substantial impact on Federal, State and local programs. The goals contained in the Agreement have set the direction for the Region for specific actions. The initial focus was on phosphorus and eutrophication. The scope was expanded in the 80's to include areas of concern (AOCs) and toxics. There is no question that it has had an important impact and has improved water quality in the Region. It provides the primary venues where the Parties (the Canadian and U.S. governments) can come together to look at and view science and programs binationally. It has inspired policy and regulation making. Its primary successes have been in the area of chemical integrity and less so in physical and biological integrity. Land use, habitats, invasive species and biological issues have not been high priorities. The Agreement has little, if any, capacity to deal with land based stressors.

For all of its successes, accountability under the Agreement is at worst lacking, and at best, limited while subject to the legal structures of each of the Parties. In the U.S., political oversight is low – there is no Congressional committee reporting protocol. In Canada, there is no mechanism for handling agreements, so it is administered more like a treaty. Though administration in the U.S. “trickles down” to EPA’s Great Lakes National Program office, Agreement linkages between U.S. State and Federal governments are lacking. The Canada Ontario Agreement (COA) forges commitments between government layers in Canada. Agreement provisions have found their way into this more formal arrangement.

Since regulations are not promulgated directly pursuant to its provisions, the Agreement is often “invisible” to industry – especially in the U.S. In Canada, COA development processes include industry, making these stakeholders more aware of Agreement goals.

Governments are required by the Agreement to report progress or identify problems or issues in a number of ecosystem health areas. But, it lacks the means to foster better coordination of monitoring programs needed for ecosystem status assessments.

The elements of sustainable development or sustainability:

Sustainable development is "...development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"

World Commission on the Environment and Development (Brundtland Commission)

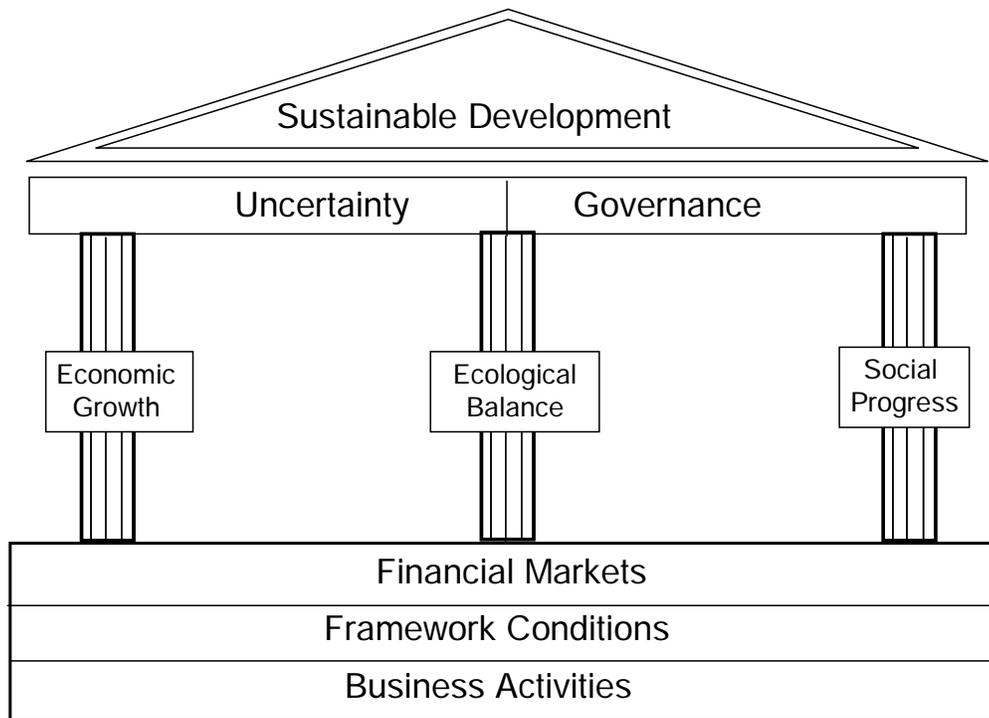
Workshop facilitator Professor Noah Hall suggested that to know what sustainability is, we need to know what conditions we are to sustain. We need a perfect baseline. Participants then debated, what is the baseline? Is it pre-settlement, pre-industry, or today? Discussion led to the conclusion that a common vision is needed in order to set the baseline. And, the vision and baseline and processes used to establish them must be able to accommodate new information and changes that come from management efforts. They must also be adaptable – constantly looking both forward and backward.

The baseline must also include multiple factors. Currently, some view the Agreement scope as fairly limited. Toxic substances have been the primary concern. Some would continue this focus. But others report that it is time to move onward. Toxics, invasive species, water flows, habitats, species, etc. are all important. In pursuit of a broader agenda, the vision and the baseline must include all of these.

Going further, the concept of sustainability includes not just environmental factors but also the maintenance of a strong economy and the ability to address social needs. In summary, study stakeholders concluded that sustainable development is:

- Doing business – including utilization of resources – without harming the environment
- Moving forward, not just maintaining the status quo
- Adapting to change as we move forward
- Embracing opportunities and managing risk
- Working equally hard in each area to achieve our environmental, social, and economic needs.

And, the Region must be able to pursue sustainability both regionally and within the sub-regions where conditions vary. Some States or Provinces are doing better than others. The situations and needs differ between these sub-regions.



World Business Council on Sustainable Development

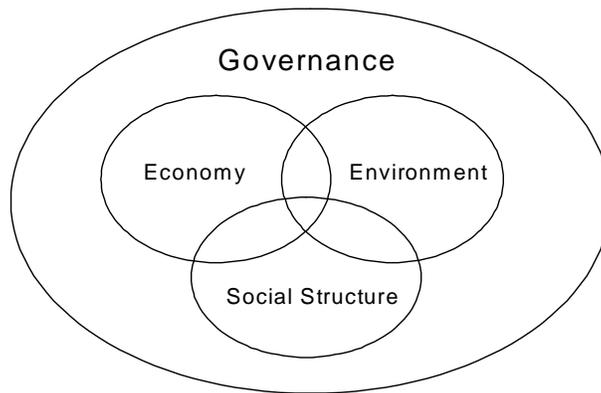
The role of governments in achieving sustainability:

Participants stated that government plays a key role in setting standards for performance and outcomes. Governments also can seek changes in behavior in order to achieve sustainable outcomes. In this workshop, stakeholder opinions varied on the degree to which governments should prescribe practices that are considered sustainable.

Governments have the responsibility to manage public resources. And, they must forge partnerships or other arrangements to gain influence of the management of private resources. Governments can use educational programs, incentives, purchasing power, and establish codes of practice (e.g. best management practices – BMPs) that bind or influence private resource managers.

But, governments are challenged when it comes to managing or influencing the actions of small entities or individuals. Local governments have more jurisdiction and must be involved. Under constitutional law they have primary authority. Resources span jurisdictional boundaries. To be successful, partnerships between all levels of government are needed.

In addition to the jurisdictional issues, pursuit of sustainability involves management of diverse areas commonly “stove-piped” within government structures. Achieving success with sustainability development will require better integration of governments at various levels and regulatory programs between branches of governments.



World Business Council on Sustainable Development

Participants recognized that there are models out there that include both education and compliance components that can serve as examples of how government can interact at the small entity and local levels. These include the Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Act (MOSHA) program, the GLBTS burn barrel effort, and the assessment of responsibility for impacts using the total maximum daily load (TMDL) process, for example. But, workshop stakeholders were clear that it is not the role of “big government” to become a centralized authority managing the social, economic and environmental performance of society. We must avoid “social engineering.”

Can the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement become a sustainable development document for the Region?

Considering the needs identified above, workshop participants agreed that sustainability includes the elements identified, but argued that the nature of these elements may differ between the government and business sectors.

To satisfy the needs of both society and the ecosystem, sustainability must also include the concept of human utilization of resource attributes and resource services while maintaining the needed ecological, social, and economic balance. This reality may create the need to define the resource, characterize what it is, what we want it to be, and what it should be. Doing so may bring us to a potential baseline.

But, it’s important to consider that, although basic environmental concepts such as carrying capacity and finite resources form a basis for regulatory programs, these may not be sustainable. Governments must focus on outcomes, must adhere to a defined process, and be able to identify the difference or gap between the goal and the status.

To understand how the Agreement might be used in this regard, there must be an understanding of the scope of the current Agreement. Is it:

- An Agreement restricted to addressing the chemical integrity of the water?
- An Agreement that is to address chemical, biological, and physical integrity of the water?

- An ecosystem Agreement including provisions for assessing and achieving biodiversity?
- A sustainable development based Agreement that includes measures that address ecosystem, economic and social needs?

Universally, Basin stakeholders have expressed widespread disagreement over both what the Agreement is or what it should be during the many discussions that the governments have been holding as part of the current Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement Review process. Workshop participants agreed that, in order to include the sustainability agenda, the nature of the Agreement would have to be as described as the last bullet (above).

Participants went on to consider how the Region might proceed towards an Agreement that was focused in this way. This discussion raised the following questions.

- Can the Agreement be constructed to address more than one piece of the Region's ecosystem, water for example?
- How would one develop a process for integrating the whole – i.e. all of the other pieces (terrestrial species, habitats, land use, etc.)?
- How would the Agreement have to be structured to provide connections between environment, social, and economic needs?
- Are the differing media an issue?
- Can sustainability be the binder between individual agreements on water, air and sediments?
- Can the Agreement improve governance efficiency?

The participants were not able to provide answers to these questions. However, some conclusions were reached.

Participants agreed that the Agreement needs to continue to be a guiding “North star” for the Region. And, if we can agree on sustainability as a goal for the Region, the Agreement may be one tool that the Region can use to get there. However, it needs to be made flexible because, as we've seen, conditions and knowledge change with time.

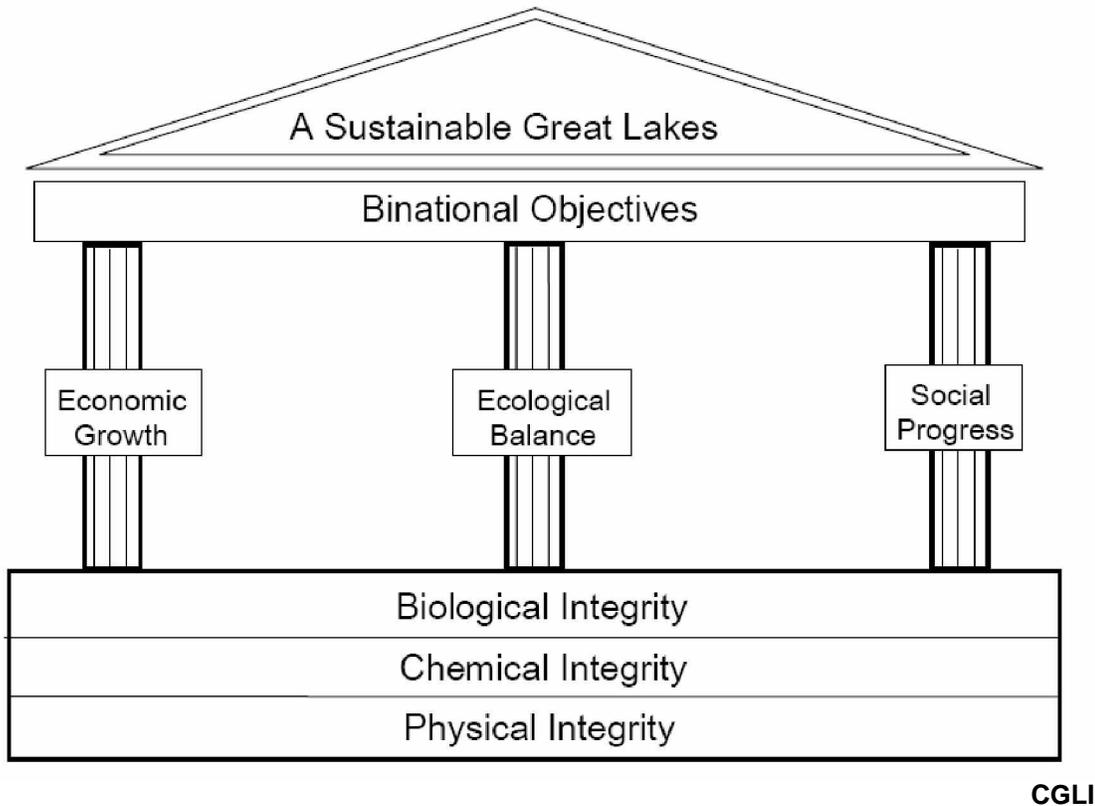
A broader level of institutional participation is needed to launch the sustainability quest. It wouldn't be advisable or appropriate to put U.S. EPA in the position of developing or administering economic and/or social policy, for example. The scope of a broad Regional sustainable development initiative is very large.

However, the basic elements needed to direct our water quality protection efforts toward sustainability in the Region are already in the existing Agreement. Limited to this particular media, we only need to provide for process. Examples of actions that might become part of the process include:

- Fund monitoring needs.
- Provide public education programs.
- Provide incentives to industry and others to pursue sustainable practices.
- Restrict the Agreement to clear sustainability goals. Do not try to prescribe how to fix specific problems. Leave that to individual governments.

- Use this more visionary Agreement to accommodate the future.

These conclusions suggest that there are opportunities in the revision of the WQA for consideration of the ecosystem, economic, and social sustainability – or a Great Lakes Water Quality sustainable development model that looks something like this.



Next steps:

So where does this discussion lead? What can be taken from the discussion that will inform the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement Review and Revision process?

The study stakeholders seem to agree that the concept of sustainability and sustainable development has value and should be pursued. But, we could not produce a universal view of exactly what this “sustainability thing” looks like.

We agreed that much progress has been made under the current Agreement. “Big” industry has responded to the initiatives contained in, prompted by, or in some way impacted by, the existing Agreement. The industrial stakeholders acknowledged that incorporating sustainability concepts into a revised Agreement is something that could mobilize industry.

But, it was also determined that the focus must be on more than “big” industry. Medium and small industries, as well as public sector institutions, also need to be brought in. New players are needed at the table.

Study stakeholders seemed to agree that a new or revised Agreement should include science based goals with risk-based priorities. To actively address chemical, physical, and biological integrity, to reach all levels of jurisdiction, and span the international border, it was agreed that the Agreement will also have to bridge between branches of government and agencies. And, all of this will require a clear definition of objectives to prevent duplication of efforts by multiple agencies.

To meet the long term needs of the Region, study stakeholders concluded that the objectives will have to be defined within a sustainability framework. Social, economic and environmental considerations all must be included. It was suggested that doing so should reduce our tendency toward adversarial relationships in these matters. But, it would require a change in approach. Examples of these needs may include:

- We will not be able to demand absolutes.
- We will have to get away from the notion that just because a chemical is present it’s bad.
- We will need to replace zero discharge and virtual elimination with objectives that are protective but also consider cost.

But, participants insisted, we must not lose sight of the overall Agreement objective. It’s focusing on water, the big resource for the Region. And, quality of life (i.e. use of the water resource) is a big factor – one of the social issues. Water must continue to be available to all. As conditions change, the Agreement should have the ability to accommodate all of the issues, including the “new” ones, necessary to protect the resource. However, it cannot be expected to achieve finite goals because it is not an enforceable agreement. It will be up to the individual jurisdictions to do this. They have the authority and the accountability.

So then, what is the utility of the Agreement?

- It must bring people to the table.
- It must be the enabling vehicle that states the vision, provides the coordinating structure, and hosts the objectives and generalized goals to be pursued by the jurisdictions.

Sustainability initiatives will bring people to the table. And, although the Agreement itself may not be the place to do sustainable development policy, it must serve to see that sustainability principles are included in the measures that are taken to achieve and protect the integrity of the Great Lakes resource.

Appendices

Appendix 1

Workshop Stakeholders Contact List

Organization	prefex2	First Name	Middle Initial	Last Name
Canadian Electricity Association	Ms.	Victoria		Christie
Domtar, Inc. Headquarters	Mr.	Guy	R.	Martin
Syngenta Crop Protection Canada, Inc.	Ms.	Judy		Shaw
CropLife America	Dr.	Isi		Siddiqui
D'Lane Wisner & Associates, LLC	Mr.	D'Lane		Wisner
Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity	Mr.	Jack		Lavin
Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity	Mr.	Dennis		Vicchiarelli
Michigan Economic Development Corporation	Mr.	James	C.	Epolito
Ohio Department of Development	Ms.	Jean		Carter Ryan
Policy Solutions, LTD	Mr.	Henry	L.	Henderson
Smurfit-Stone Container Corporation	Mr.	Bob		Dinehart
The Delta Institute	Mr.	Tim		Brown
ISG Burns Harbor, Inc.	Mr.	Douglas		Bley
Lafarge North America, Inc.	Mr.	Brian		Gasiorowski
American Forest & Paper Association	Mr.	Jerry		Schwartz
DaimlerChrysler	Mr.	Thomas	R.	Breneiser
Falconbridge Limited	Mr.	Jacques		Moulins
DaimlerChrysler	Mr.	Neil		McKay
Great Lakes United	Ms.	Jennifer		Nalbone
Minnesota Chamber of Commerce	Mr.	Tony		Kwilas
Minnesota Power/Allete	Mr.	Michael	G.	Cashin
U.S. Great Lakes Shipping Association	Mr.	Dennis		Mahoney
Xerox Corporation	Mr.	Joe		Stulb
Detroit Edison Company	Mr.	Dennis		Leonard
Dupont	Mr.	Robert	A.	Reich
Dupont	Mr.	Richard	F.	Schwer
Edison Electric Institute	Mr.	C. Richard		Bozek
Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing	Dr.	David		Sonstegard
National Association of Manufacturers	Mr.	Keith		McCoy
New York Power Authority	Mr.	John		Osinski
NewPage Corporation	Mr.	Dave		Bonistall
NewPage Corporation	Mr.	Steve		List
Dow Chemical Canada, Inc.	Mr.	Claude-Andre		Lachance
Imperial Oil	Mr.	Roger		Keefe
Munk Centre for International Studies	Ms.	Adele		Hurley
Pollution Probe	Mr.	Rick		Findlay
Alliance for the Great Lakes	Mr.	Cameron		Davis
American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute	Mr.	Bruce		Steiner
American Electric Power Company Headquarters	Mr.	Paul		Loeffelman
American Iron & Steel Institute	Mr.	Jim		Schultz

Organization	prefex2	First Name	Middle Initial	Last Name
BASF Corporation	Mr.	Ed		Nuernberg
BP - Whiting Business Unit	Mr.	Rees		Madsen
Business Council of New York State, Inc.	Mr.	Ken		Pokalsky
CAMP	Mr.	Stephen		Gage
Canadian Consulate General	Ms.	Kendra		Pohn Fogarty
Chlorine Chemistry Council	Mr.	Todd		Abel
Chlorine Chemistry Council	Mr.	Rob		Simon
Consumers Energy	Mr.	Bruce	W.	Rasher
Cummins, Inc.	Mr.	Brian		Mormino
Detroit Regional Chamber	Ms.	Melissa		Roy Trustman
Eastman Kodak Company	Mr.	Charles	G.	Valeska
Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago	Dr.	William		Testa
Ford Motor Company World Headquarters	Mr.	David		Berdish
General Motors Corporation HQ	Mr.	Terry		Cullum
Great Lakes Commission	Mr.	Tim	A.	Eder
Great Lakes Protection Fund	Mr.	Russell		Van Herik
Indiana Department of Natural Resources	Mr.	Ron		McAhrn
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore	Ms.	Lee		Botts
International Bottled Water Association	Mr.	Patrick		Donoho
Lake Carriers' Association	Mr.	Jim H.I.		Weakley
Mackinac Center for Public Policy	Mr.	Larry		Reed
Michigan Chamber of Commerce	Mr.	Doug		Roberts
Michigan Chemistry Council	Mr.	Andrew	J.	Such
Michigan Future, Inc.	Mr.	Lou		Glazer
Michigan Manufacturers Association	Mr.	Mike		Johnston
National Wildlife Federation	Mr.	Andy		Buchsbaum
Northeast - Midwest Institute	Mr.	Dick		Munson
Occidental Chemical Corporation Corporate Office	Mr.	William	F.	Carroll
Ohio Chamber of Commerce	Ms.	Linda		Woggon
Ohio Manufacturers' Association	Mr.	Kevin	R.	Schmidt
S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc.	Mr.	F. (Chip)	H.	Brewer
Sierra Club	Ms.	Emily		Green
State of Michigan Board of Education	Mr.	John	C.	Austin
The Dow Chemical Company	Mr.	Scott		Noesen
The Joyce Foundation	Ms.	Margaret		O'Dell
The Nature Conservancy	Mr.	John		Anderson
U.S. Council for International Business	Mr.	Adam		Greene
U.S. EPA Headquarters	Ms.	Macara		Lousberg
WE Energies	Ms.	Kathleen		Standen
Weyerhaeuser Company	Ms.	Sara		Schreinier-Kendall
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources	Mr.	Todd	I.	Ambs
Wisconsin Manufacturers & Commerce	Mr.	Scott		Manley
Wisconsin Manufacturers & Commerce	Mr.	Jeff		Schoepke
Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative	Mr.	David	A.	Ullrich
Pennsylvania Environmental Protection Agency	Ms.	Laurie		Boughton
Great Lakes United	Mr.	John		Jackson

Organization	prefex2	First Name	Middle Initial	Last Name
Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers (HQ)	Mr.	Gregory		Dana
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Mr.	Jan	A.	Miller
Alcan Inc.	Mr.	Daniel		Gagnier
Bowater Canadian Forest Products Division, Inc.	Mr.	Brian		Mooney
Canadian Chlorine Chemistry Council	Dr.	Allan		Jones
Canadian Dept. of Foreign Affairs & Int'l Trade	Mr.	Peter		Fawcett
Canadian Ministry of Environment and Energy	Mr.	F.	C.	Fleischer
Canadian National Railway Company	Mr.	Normand		Pellerin
Canadian Plastics Industry Association	Mr.	Graham		Knowles
Canadian Shipowners Association	Mr.	Donald	N.	Morrison
Canadian Vehicle Manufacturers' Association	Ms.	Yasmin		Tarmohamed
Canadian Water & Wastewater Association	Mr.	T. Duncan		Ellison
Cement Association of Canada Headquarters	Ms.	Angela		Burton
DuPont Canada, Kingston Site	Mr.	Peter		Chantraine
Environment Canada	Mr.	Pradeep		Khare
Environment Canada	Mr.	James		Abraham
Environment Canada	Mr.	Danny		Epstein
Environment Canada	Ms.	Linda		Klaamas
Environment Canada, Ontario Region	Mr.	John	H.	Carey
Environment Canada, Ontario Region	Dr.	Harvey		Shear
Hydro-Quebec	Ms.	Nathalie		Noel
Imperial Oil	Mr.	Peter		Forristal
INCO Limited	Mr.	Les		Hulett
International Association of Great Lakes Ports	Mr.	James		Hartung
McMaster University	Dr.	Gail		Krantzberg
Mining Association of Canada	Ms.	Justyna		Laurie-Lean
Ministry of Economic Development & Trade	Mr.	David		Bond
Nature Quebec	Mr.	Marc		Hudon
Ontario Chamber of Commerce	Mr.	Stuart		Johnston
Ontario Chamber of Commerce	Mr.	Mark	S.	Rudolph
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources	Mr.	David		de Launay
Ontario Power Generation	Mr.	Robert		Kozopas
Stelco Inc.	Mr.	Timothy	F.	Huxley
Vinyl Council of Canada	Ms.	Marion		Axmith
Xerox Canada	Mr.	Brent		Bryant
Abbott Laboratories	Mr.	David	P.	Young
Alcoa	Mr.	John	E.	Marushin
American Axle & Manufacturing	Ms.	Dawn		Uranis
American Chemistry Council/Am. Plastics Council	Mr.	Gordon		Fry
American Chemistry Council/Am. Plastics Council	Mr.	Stephen		Rosario
American Chemistry Council/Am. Plastics Council	Mr.	Mike		Walls
American Forest & Paper Association	Mr.	Brad		Williams
American Great Lakes Ports Association	Mr.	Steven	A.	Fisher
American Public Power Association	Ms.	Theresa		Pugh
American Water Works Association	Mr.	Tom		Curtis
APE Research Council	Mr.	Robert	J.	Fensterheim
Baker & Daniels	Ms.	Miriam		Smulevitz Dant

Organization	prefex2	First Name	Middle Initial	Last Name
Barbara J. Goldsmith & Company	Ms.	Barbara	J.	Goldsmith
Barnes & Thornburg (GLWQC)	Mr.	Fredric		Andes
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BIFMA International	Mr.	Thomas		Reardon
Buckeye Institute	Mr.	David		Hansen
Cargill, Incorporated	Ms.	Laraye		Osborne
Central Lake County Joint Action Water Agency	Mr.	Ed		Glatfelter
Chemical Industry Council of Illinois	Mr.	Mark		Biel
Chemical Industry Council of Illinois	Ms.	Lisa		Frede
Chicagoland Chamber of Commerce	Mr.	Gerald	J.	Roper
Chlorine Chemistry Council	Mr.	Greg		Merrill
ComEd	Ms.	Lorinda		Alms
Consumers Energy Company	Mr.	Jon	W.	Allan
Consumers Energy Company	Mr.	John	A.	Gulvas
Consumers Energy Company	Mr.	David	G.	Mengebier
Council of Great Lakes Governors	Mr.	David		Naftzger
Cummins Inc.	Ms.	Christine		Vujovich
Dana Corporation	Mr.	Tony		Shelbourn
Detroit Edison Company	Mr.	Skiles		Boyd
Detroit Regional Chamber	Ms.	Ed		Wolking
Detroit/Wayne County Port Authority	Mr.	Steven		Olinek
Dow AgroSciences L.L.C.		Jacob		Secor
Dow Corning Company	Ms.	Faye		Graul
Dow Corning Company	Ms.	Claire		Rasmussen
Ducks Unlimited, Inc.	Mr.	Gildo	M.	Tori
Duluth Seaway Port Authority	Mr.	Adolph	N.	Ojard
DuPont	Ms.	Billi		Hunt
Dupont	Dr.	Mark		Russell
E.I. du Pont deNemours & Company, Inc.	Mr.	Paul	V.	Tebo
Eastman Kodak Company	Mr.	David	M.	Kiser
Eastman Kodak Company	Mr.	Derek		Guest
Edison Electric Institute	Mr.	Quin		Shea
Energy Conversion Devices, Inc.	Mr.	Robert	C.	Stempel
Environmental Law & Policy Center	Mr.	Howard		Learner
Erie-Western Pennsylvania Port Authority	Mr.	Ray	P.	Schreckengost
Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation	Dr.	Robert		Litan
ExxonMobil Refining and Supply	Mr.	Robert	S.	Elvert
General Electric Company	Ms.	Megan		Galajda
General Electric Company	Mr.	Everett	L.	Murch
General Motors Corporation HQ	Ms.	Christine		Bates
Georgia-Pacific	Mr.	Ken		Graves
Georgia-Pacific	Ms.	Jacqueline		Powell
Georgia-Pacific Corporation	Mr.	Garry	T.	Griffith
Georgia-Pacific Corporation	Mr.	Steve		Kuhlman
Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission	Mr.	James		Zorn
Great Lakes United	Ms.	Derek	R.	Stack
Great Lakes United	Mr.	Reg		Gilbert

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Hunton & Williams	Ms.	E. Nena		Shaw
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Indiana Chamber of Commerce	Mr.	Kevin		Brinegar
Indiana Chamber of Commerce	Mr.	Vince	L.	Griffin
Indiana Department of Natural Resources	Mr.	Kyle	J.	Hupfer
Indiana Dept. of Environmental Management	Mr.	Thomas	W.	Easterly
Indiana Manufacturers Association	Mr.	Patrick		Bennett
Indiana Port Commission-Burns Int'l. Harbor	Mr.	Stephen		Mosher
Indiana Steel Environmental Group	Mr.	Patrick	M.	Gorman
Institutes for Journalism and Natural Resources	Mr.	Peter		Annin
International Joint Commission	Mr.	Bruce		Kirchner
International Joint Commission	Mr.	John		Nevin
International Joint Commission	Honorable	Dr. Dennis	L.	Schornack
International Paper Company	Mr.	Jeffrey	S.	Lynn
King & Spalding	Ms.	Jane		Luxton
Kudrna & Associates, Ltd.	Mr.	Frank		Kudrna
Lear Corporation	Ms.	Rebecca		Spearot
Marathon Petroleum Company LLC	Mr.	John	N.	King
Marathon Petroleum Company LLC	Mr.	Greg		Moore
MASCO Corporation	Mr.	John	M.	Cullen
Meridian Institute	Dr.	John	R.	Ehrmann
Michigan Dept. of Environmental Quality	Mr.	Ken		DeBeaussaert
Michigan International Trade Association	Mr.	Bruce		Brogan
Michigan Sea Grant	Mr.	Donald		Scavia
Miller, Canfield, Paddock and Stone, P.L.C .	Mr.	Paul	R.	Dimond
Minnesota Chamber of Commerce	Mr.	David		Olson
Minnesota Chamber of Commerce	Mr.	Mike		Robertson
Minnesota Power/Allete	Mr.	Tim		Hagley
Minnesota Power/Allete	Mr.	Keith		Hanson
Mittal Steel IH	Mr.	Thomas	R.	Barnett
National Association of Manufacturers	Mr.	Andrew		Acker
National Association of Manufacturers	Ms.	Ann Maire		Alaska
National Electrical Manufacturers Association	Mr.	Mark	A.	Kohorst
National Solid Waste Management Association	Ms.	Alice		Jacobsohn
NCASI	Mr.	Jay	P.	Unwin
Nestle Waters North America, Inc.	Mr.	Brian	J.	Flaherty
New York State Chemical Alliance	Mr.	Thomas	W.	Faist
NewPage Corporation	Mr.	Kelvin	P.	Smyth
Northeast - Midwest Institute	Ms.	Allegra		Cangelosi
Northwest Indiana Forum	Ms.	Kay		Nelson
Occidental Chemical Corporation Corporate Office	Mr.	John		Stuart
Occidental Chemical Corporation Corporate Office	Mr.	John		Westendorf
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Ohio Department of Natural Resources	Mr.	Sam		Speck

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Pennsylvania Dept. of Environmental Protection	Ms.	Kelly		Burch
Pennsylvania Dept. of Environmental Protection	Mr.	John		Hines
Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association	Mr.	Jim		Panyard
Pfizer Global R&D	Mr.	Richard	T.	Williams
Pfizer, Inc.	Mr.	Matthew	D.	Garamone
Pfizer, Inc.	Mr.	Frank		Mastrocco
Pfizer, Inc.	Mr.	Alan	C.	Zetterberg
Pliotron Corp. of America	Mr.	Albert	E.	Matthews
Port of Monroe	Mr.	Thomas	A.	Krzyston
Port of Oswego Authority	Mr.	Thomas	H.	McAuslan
Procter & Gamble Company Headquarters	Ms.	Chris		Cowan
Research Institute for Fragrance Materials	Mr.	Daniel		Salvito
Rock-Tenn Company, Battle Creek, MI	Mr.	Lowell		Knapp
Rubber Manufacturers Association	Ms.	Tracey	J.	Norberg
Sappi Fine Paper North America	Mr.	Archie		Chelseth
Seaway Great Lakes Trade Association	Mr.	John		Jamian
Sediment Management Work Group	Mr.	Steven	C.	Nadeau
Smurfit-Stone Container Corporation	Ms.	Nina		Burton
Smurfit-Stone Container Corporation	Mr.	James	R.	Richardson
St. Lawrence Seaway Develop. Corp.	Ms.	Gail		McDonald
State of New York	Mr.	Michael	J.	Elmendorf II
Steel Manufacturers Association	Mr.	Eric	J.	Stuart
StoraEnso North American	Mr.	F. Andrew		Gilbert
Syngenta Crop Protection, Inc. Regional HQ	Mr.	Tom		Beidler
The Boeing Company	Ms.	Sarah		Nava Garvey
The Brookings Institution	Mr.	John	C.	Austin
The Cadmus Group, Inc.	Mr.	G. Tracy		Mehan
The Cadmus Group, Inc.	Dr.	Kate		Hastings
The Center for Michigan	Mr.	Philip	H.	Power
The Coca-Cola Company	Ms.	Karen		Flanders
The Dow Chemical Company	Mr.	David		Gustafson
The Dow Chemical Company	Mr.	Neil		Hawkins
The Dow Chemical Company	Mr.	Jerry		Howell
The Vinyl Institute	Mr.	Tim		Burns
Toledo-Lucas County Port Authority	Mr.	Warren		McCrimmon
U.M. School of Natural Resources & Environment	Dr.	Rosina	M.	Bierbaum
U.M. Steven Ross School of Business Administration	Mr.	Thomas	P.	Lyon
U.S. Department of State	Ms.	Nancy	J.	Nelson
U.S. Department of State		Jeffrey	P.	Fisher
U.S. EPA Great Lakes National Program Office	Mr.	Gary	V.	Gulezian
U.S. EPA Headquarters	Mr.	Benjamin		Grumbles
U.S. EPA Headquarters	Mr.	Alan	D.	Hecht
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United States Steel Corporation	Mr.	James	T.	Volanski

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University of Michigan	Mr.	Paul	N.	Courant
University of Michigan	Mr.	Edward	M.	Gramlich
URS Corporation	Dr.	Michael	J.	Donahue
Visteon Corporation	Mr.	Matt		Roman
Waganakising Odawa	Mr.	Frank		Ettawageshik
Wayne State University	Mr.	Noah		Hall
WE Energies	Ms.	Kristine		Krause
Whirlpool Corporation	Mr.	Steven		Willis
Wisconsin Paper Council	Mr.	Ed		Wilusz
World Resources Institute	Mr.	Paul		Faeth
Xcel Energy	Mr.	Roger	A.	Clarke
Xerox Corporation Headquarters	Mr.	J. Michael		Farren

Appendix 2

Workshop Background Materials CD-ROM Directory

-  CGLI WQA Workshop - Agreement.pdf
-  CGLI WQA Workshop - Canada Principles paper - final.pdf
-  CGLI WQA Workshop - Collaboration Sustainable-Development-Ap.pdf
-  CGLI WQA Workshop - Corporate governance the power_to_change.pdf
-  CGLI WQA Workshop - EC Speaking Points for Athens -- Final.pdf
-  CGLI WQA Workshop - GEMI ConnectingTheDrops.pdf
-  CGLI WQA Workshop - GLFRT Vision Mission Goals Nov.30,2005.pdf
-  CGLI WQA Workshop - IJC advicefinalwc.pdf
-  CGLI WQA Workshop - Lake MI LaMP Chapter6.pdf
-  CGLI WQA Workshop - NWF paper sustainability in higher educa.pdf
-  CGLI WQA Workshop - Prescription for Great Lakes 12 01 2005.pdf
-  CGLI WQA Workshop - SEE Change.pdf
-  CGLI WQA Workshop - SOLEC Sustainability Indicators - Abridg.pdf
-  CGLI WQA Workshop - St. Lawrence River Sustainable Developme.pdf
-  CGLI WQA Workshop - SustainAbility issue brief 17_standards.pdf
-  CGLI WQA Workshop - SustainAbility issue brief 17_standards_.pdf
-  CGLI WQA Workshop - Sustainable Development Criteria.pdf
-  CGLI WQA Workshop - Sustainable Development Definition-Brunt.pdf
-  CGLI WQA Workshop - Swiss Indicators.pdf
-  CGLI WQA Workshop - TNC Sustainable Water Management Paper.pdf
-  CGLI WQA Workshop - WBCSD Eco-Efficiency .pdf

Appendix 3

Workshop Agenda and Confirmed Participants



Building a Sustainable Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement

An Interactive Discussion for Great Lakes Regional Business and Policy Leaders

**16 November 2006
9:00 am – 3:30 pm (Eastern)
3600 Green Court
Ann Arbor, MI**

Workshop Goals:

- Establish how the principles of sustainable development might be applied to the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement – the Region’s long standing and most influential water quality protection policy document.
- Formulate key strategies that define the role of a sustainability based Agreement in stabilizing and revitalizing the Region’s environment, economy, and business climate.
- Set the stage for forwarding these key strategies to the Region’s policy leadership as they consider the future of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

Preliminary Workshop Agenda

(8:15 am – 9:00 am Registration)

(9:00 am Eastern Time – Convene)

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| I. | Overview of existing Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement | (9:00 – 9:15 am) |
| | A. Brief summary | Dennis |
| | B. History | Schornack |
| | C. Current review process description | |
| | D. Opportunities for integrating the output from this workshop into the review process | |
| II. | How the existing agreement influences Regional policy and regulatory structure | (9:15 – 9:25 am)
Laurie Boughton
- facilitator |

- A. Federal policy and regulation
- B. State/Provincial policy and regulation
- C. Binational policy and regulation
- D. Sub-Basin and local policy and regulation

III. Elements of sustainability and sustainable development **(9:25- 10:30 am)**

- A. What is sustainability?
 - 1. Is it more than the triple bottom line?
 - 2. What are the different perspectives between sectors (business, ENGO, government)?
- B. What is not sustainability?
 - 1. Do social issues matter?
 - 2. What about the need to make a profit?
 - 3. Monitoring verses doing – what’s the difference?

**Noah Hall -
facilitator**

OUTCOME: Build a common understanding of elements of Sustainable Development and keys to their implementation in the Great Lakes basin.

(10:30 – 10:45 Break)

IV. What is the role of government in the sustainability quest?

- A. Who does what?
 - 1. Setting policy
 - 2. Designing programs
 - 3. Tracking results
 - 4. Compliance enforcement and accountability
- B. Is there really win-win in any of this?

**(10:45 – 12:00
Noon)
Noah Hall –
facilitator**

OUTCOME: Policies needed to support implementation.

(12:00 – 12:45 Lunch – Provided)

V. Can the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement become a “guiding star” for sustainable development in the Region?

- A. How about the concept?
 - 1. Is there a fit?
 - 2. What would such an Agreement look like?
 - 3. Is it more than “an ecosystem approach?”
- B. What would the Sustainable Water Quality Agreement do?
 - 1. How would it benefit the Great Lakes ecosystem?

**(12:45 – 3:30 pm)

Dale Phenicie –
facilitator**

2. How would it benefit Great Lakes economy?
3. What about broader societal contributions?

**George Kuper -
facilitator**

OUTCOME: Determination of the best method(s) for getting needed Sustainability Development policy in the basin.

VI. Next steps

1. What should the workshop report say?
2. How should workshop report go forward to the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement Review Committee?
3. What follow-up to this workshop is needed?

(3:30 pm Adjourn)

Confirmed Participants

Canadian Consulate General	Mary Lynn Becker	Public Affairs Officer
Northwest Indiana Quality of Life Council	Lee Botts	Senior Advisor
Edison Electric Institute	C. Richard Bozek	Director
Minnesota Power/Allete	Michael Cashin	Senior Engineer
Great Lakes Commission	Tim Eder	Executive Director
National Wildlife Federation	Molly Flanagan	Great Lakes Water Resources Advocate
Pfizer, Inc.	Matthew Garamone	Corporate Counsel, EH&S Legal Group
U.S. EPA Great Lakes National Program Office	Gary Gulezian	Director
Wayne State University	Noah Hall	Professor
The Cadmus Group, Inc.	Kate Hastings	
Imperial Oil	Thomas Hewitt	Senior Public Policy & Regulatory Affairs Advisor
Michigan Economic Development Corporation	Susan Holben	Environmental Ombudsman
Mackinac Center for Public Policy	Diane Katz	Director, Science, Environment & Technology
Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning	Kerry Leigh	Director, Environment & Natural Resources
U.M. Steven Ross School of Business Admin.	Thomas Lyon	Professor
Consumers Energy	Nicole McIntosh	Environmental Policy Analyst
Council of Great Lakes Governors	David Naftzger	Executive Director
International Joint Commission	John Nevin	Strategy Policy Advisor
Environment Canada	Ian Orchard	
Consumers Energy	Lou Pocalujka	Senior Environmental Planner
International Joint Commission	Dennis Schornack	Commissioner & Chairman
American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute	Bruce Steiner	President
EnviroPolicy Consultants	Andrew Such	President
United States Steel Corporation	James Volanski	Manager
Council of Great Lakes Industries	George Kuper	President
Council of Great Lakes Industries	Dale Phenicie	Project Director

Council of Great Lakes Industries	Janet	Rieke	Assistant
Council of Great Lakes Industries	Evelyn	Strader	Director, Public Relations
Canadian Electricity Association	Victoria	Christie	Senior Advisor
Environment Canada	Alison	Kennedy	
Environment Canada	Susan	Nameth	
Environment Canada	Danny	Epstein	Director
BP - Whiting Business Unit	Heidi	Grether	Government Affairs, Ohio & Indiana
Great Lakes Commission	Victoria	Pebbles	Senior Project Manager, Transportation & Economic Dev.
Policy Solutions, LTD	Henry	Henderson	
The Delta Institute	Tim	Brown	
U.S. EPA Great Lakes National Program Office	Judy	Beck	Lake Michigan Regional Team Leader

Appendix 4

Transcription of Workshop Notes

Building a Sustainable Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA) 16 November 2006 Meeting Summary

- I. Overview of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement – Dennis Shornack, Chairman, U.S. Section, International Joint Commission (IJC)**
- Agreement is 34 years old and focuses on water quality.
 - Its purpose is to restore and protect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the water, and not necessarily the land in the Basin.
 - Despite the provisions for revision within the document, it has been amended only once, in 1987.
 - Executive agreement – not ratified by the U.S. Senate as a treaty, was signed by the President and Canada’s Premier. BUT treated as a treaty by the Canadians who do not have a mechanism for handling “agreements.”
 - No provisions for typical oversight (e.g. Congressional Committees) results in a very low level of political oversight. Administered by mid-level bureaucratic staff through U.S. State Department and Canada’s Department of Foreign Affairs, has “trickled down to GLNPO.”
 - No way to enforce the Agreement.
 - GLWQA set the direction in the region through a set of goals.
 - Not changed since 1987.
 - The IJC is not a party to the Agreement and is not in charge of the changes.
 - GLWQA set up key institutions – IJC’s Windsor office; the Science Advisory Board; and, the Great Lakes Water Quality Board.
 - It has been a driver for environmental policy in the U.S. and Canada.
 - The initial focus was on phosphorus and eutrophication. The scope was expanded in the 80’s to include areas of concern (AOCs) and toxics. Progress has been slow on delisting AOCs.
 - There is no question that it has had important impact and improved water quality in the Basin. It provides the only venues where the Parties can come together to look at views, science, and programs binationally. It has inspired lots of policy and regulation making. It has achieved success in chemical integrity but less in physical and biological integrity. Land use, habitats, invasive species and biological issues have not been high priorities.
 - Brought in the principles and concepts for:
 1. precautionary principle,
 2. virtual elimination of persistent toxic substances
 3. eco-system approach,
 4. and zero discharge

- The GLWQA has no capacity to deal with land based stressors
 - No mention of aquatic invasive species (AIS) nor combined sewer overflow (CSOs) capacity, because they were not of concern at the time of the last (1987) revision
 - IJC conducted public review during 2005 and published a synthesis report. 4100 people supplied comments. They included:
 1. Current GLWQA requires too many reports and has no real yardsticks of progress
 2. GLWQA established institutions which are now obsolete
 3. Contemporary threats to the ecosystem are not addressed
 4. It's a complex agreement and not well known
 - The IJC report has made recommendations
 1. The Region needs an entirely new Agreement
 2. Broader representation of the Parties responsible agencies are needed
 3. Watershed should be the geographical focus and cities should be brought in
 4. More accountability is needed. Given the nature of the document, the question is how to achieve this.
 - The Governments' review will not be completed until 2008
 - **The results of this CGLI Sustainable Development Workshop should be sent to the Binational Executive Committee (BEC), both Parties to the Agreement, and to the Agreement Review Committee (ARC).**
- Summary: Following the session there was a general understanding of what the GLWQA is and is not.**

II. How the existing Agreement influences Regional policy and regulatory structure – facilitator: Lori Boughton, Office of the Great Lakes, Pennsylvania Department of the Environment

- It's true that the Agreement is a non-enforceable document, but it has had substantial impact on federal, state and local programs.
- Examples of influence in Pennsylvania
 1. GLI is more stringent than national water standards
 2. As result of local area of concern (AOC) – City of Erie has spent \$100 million on water treatment upgrades. AOC status and Agreement provisions helped force actions from local parties.
- Comments/Reactions from Participants:
 - GLWQA is invisible to industry. They often are not engaged.
 - U.S. has nothing comparable to the Canada Ontario Agreement (COA) – nothing that provides a contract between the U.S. Federal, state, and local governments.
 - Linkages between State, Federal responsibilities under the GLWQA need to be spelled out. AOCs were set up to engage locals, but there has been little connection between how Federal funds are used by local governments vs. objectives in the Agreement.

- Universities (via the NOAA Sea Grant program) do research but that work is not necessarily related to the goals of the Remedial Action Plans and Lake-wide Management Plans (RAPs/LAMPs) but these programs see no impacts on their needs.
- State regulations based on GLWQA impact industry's direct and indirect discharges. U.S. water quality criteria in the Great Lakes Basin are stricter than those in other states. This translates to increased compliance costs.
- Agreement has impacted the amendments of the Clean Water Act and Great Lakes policies. In Canada, the relatively new Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEAP) requires rules that address Great Lakes Regional objectives.
- But, the Agreement has not helped us determine how to do ecosystem based assessments of water quality improvement needs. For example, there's a need to assess the chemical and biological status of the Detroit River so we can identify and prioritize needs. How does this get funded? Who does it?
- COA – renegotiation (which does respond to Agreement objectives) brings in industry people
- Three issues regarding AOCs are important needs and relate to the question of scope of the Agreement (1) how to delist, (2) what happens after delisting, and (3) how to sustainably maintain the delisted area, especially in view of potential impacts from upstream source
- Monitoring is decentralized and there is not good coordination.
- Action is taken as a result RAPs. But, in the Grand Calumet River, the RAP is not a plan but a list of actions that need to be taken which are voluntary and not required, in this case, mostly by industry. And, to their credit, they have been, and are, doing it.

Summary: A great deal of local action is impacted by the GLWQA

III. Elements of sustainability and sustainable development – facilitator: Noah Hall, Assistant Professor - Law (Environmental Law), Wayne State University

- Does the term “sustainability” have a clear value? Participant responses varied:
 - *To know what sustainability is we would need a perfect baseline. This doesn't exist.* What is the baseline? Pre-settlement? Pre-industry? Today?
 - Are we really sure we have “buy-in” on the concept of sustainability?
 - *Rather than a common baseline, we need a common vision and baseline to meet that vision.* How we are doing is based on the baseline used and the issue. It varies. Water quality – improving. AIS – bad. Volume – OK.

- We need to keep learning. Solving old problems, finding new ones is part of the baseline problem.
- The concept of baseline is counter to sustainability. Future focus - new issues need to be tackled.
- *We need a vision and a set of goals; we must track where we are.*
- Each group has its own baseline; *what we need is a common vision. Act locally and reach outwardly.*
- *We need to look forward with a new sustainable Agreement. AOCs, like the current Agreement, are remedial and look backward*
- *Sustainability means doing business without harming the environment.*
- What does it mean for the future? Governments must tell us what is needed to attain and maintain sustainability.
- We are increasingly addressing sustainability. But, we must increase the number of parties who are participating. It needs to be done at all levels. All businesses must be involved, not just the big guys.
- Sustainability – *“embracing opportunities and managing risk”* plus an added element of resiliency.” Adapting and moving forward to deal with change.
- *We must be able to adapt to change as we move forward?*
- What functional output do we want from the resource? Ascertain the function of the resource we want/need then set up so we can achieve the function.
- *Sustainability is moving forward, not just maintaining the status quo.*
- Is the document sustainable – with its relevance and applicability? Is it relevant to compartmentalize? How do we make it flexible? We must be able to address the real needs.
- The region has fewer jobs and fewer dollars. Important human capital has been lost. The Region is losing political clout. But some areas are doing better than others. Michigan is doing poorly. Other areas within the Region are stronger. *Local problems don't necessarily reflect the status within the entire Region.*
- These sub-regions have different situations and needs. There are lots of dynamics involved and these are always changing. Sustainability goals must be flexible to accommodate this fact, and survive.
- *We would be better off today if we had discussed sustainability 10 - 15 years ago.*
- We have a common goal but not the vehicles to get there. Give industry flexibility and accountability.
- Sustainable development issues for the region: social –we are losing people, economy is weaker, and the environment is improving from chemical stressors but need resiliency and adaptive management. Must adjust over time for new issues.

- It must be better for future generations.
- A common element is the availability of resources and the impact of activity on resources.
- *We must pursue and achieve sustainability while not destroying the economy.*
- Most of the discussion on sustainability has focus on the environment and water quality without the social and economic aspects.
- *We need to make sure that sustainability includes the sustainability of jobs in the Region.*
- *Economy is important, but it's not the only issue.*
- *We share the skepticism of the fuzziness of sustainability. We need to identify the institutions needed that can make it happen.*
- We're doing better, in terms of sustainability, in some areas more than others. We are doing well in terms of the issues that the Agreement currently addresses. But, we're now facing different issues and new problems.
- We must be able to adapt to change as we move forward and address other issues. While we brag about achievements in some areas, the Lakes are in bad shape in other areas. We have collapsing food webs, invasive species, botulism killing birds, and lake level problems with no controls.

Summary: No common agreement on definition was achieved but all recognized that we must achieve sustainability that does not diminish the economy. There is misunderstanding about economic sustainability that needs to be addressed in the report. Companies are concerned about profit but companies are also pursuing sustainable development. That means companies are concerned about achieving profit while protecting the environment and providing jobs in their communities.

IV. What is the role of government in the sustainability quest? – facilitator: Noah Hall

- Government works to get someone to do something better. There are a variety of means.
- Government can say “conduct your business” but can also say “just don’t do this”.
- The government should manage the resource but does not.
- What is needed is regulatory flexibility and market-based solutions.
- Participant responses varied:
 - Government should be focused on outcomes and industry should be free to achieve outcomes, using technology advances. Don’t tell me how to do it, just what you are expecting for results.
 - The challenges are different for different organizations; big industry vs. little industry vs. individuals.

- Government should not be involved. We can not measure sustainability by output. We are at the “we will know it when we see it” point.
- Government needs to reach out to a broader range of business and individuals – not just the big players.
- With outcomes – we need to know how to achieve the prescribed outcome and how to measure it. Need a methodology.
- We’re talking behavior. Proper behavior means adherence to best management practices (BMPs) etc. Is this sustainability?
- Industry is performance-based. What is the performance you are looking at, what are you expecting?
- Programs such as the Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Act (MOSHA) are good examples for government because they involve Government in both education and compliance. Government needs to do more of this type of effort to obtain behavior control. Help businesses do sustainability, don’t just enforce.
- “Upstream” is more cost effective than focusing just on the “downstream” end. The Government should help us design sustainability into our practices.
- Government can help put tools in the right hands.
- There is a hierarchy of preferences for government action. The government can establish the outcome, the number of tools and can then start with the least prescriptive, however they may need enforcement.
- Government should serve a “training” role. Where will the training dollars come from? Training is usually an early cut in tight budgets.
- How do we get others involved? Smaller industry and the individuals need to do their part. The Kalamazoo River total maximum daily load (TMDL) exercise gives us an example. The majority of the problems on the river come from non-point sources. How do we bring sustainability down to this level?
- What is the output for sustainability? There is a gap in our understanding of where and what needs to be done. What would be the output goal for sustainability?
- A key is determining what output goal governments would use to get us to sustainability.
- *Is the current Agreement sustainable with its focus on chemicals, AOCs, etc? How do we make it flexible enough to address current issues?*
- We need to determine outcomes for environmental, economic and social elements of sustainability. Putting these outcomes together, we can decide the trade-offs needed to get to overall sustainability.

- No, we need to consider all of the sustainability elements together within management systems. But measures used within the systems should not as dictated by governments.
- A key part of sustainability is defining and managing the risks. Environmental management systems identify the elements you need.
- Some management systems such as ISO 14000 are site specific. A concern is who is monitoring this. Some maintain that outside audits of these programs are sufficient. ISO standards also require that you confirm the environmental performance of your suppliers. This puts linear function into place.
- It would be dangerous to have government as the centralized authority managing the social, economic and environmental. We don't want to get into "social engineering."
- Outcomes need to be linked to measures in order to achieve them.
- *Sustainability is "using resource for human, economic and environmental good without screwing them up"*.
- Large companies need to see how suppliers comply.
- An example can be found in the Annex 2001 documents. Sustainable use of water for human beings – "my use does not impair other's use".
- Sustainable development elements appear to be site specific but the GLWQA is not site specific.
- Current regulatory programs are not integrated systems. They don't work together. They are not the "systems" needed for pursuit of sustainability.
- The Great Lakes Binational Toxics Strategy (GLBTS) burn barrel program is a good example of the need to deal with social and individual practices and issues in order to reach a sustainable endpoint.
- For social and economic priorities the key is to bring in innovation. What is the research needed, what does government need to do?
- One role for the GLWQA may be to "tee-up" those issues that are more difficult to achieve and address the "everybody else" not currently covered in existing programs. It is not democratic and is not a negotiated approach.
- The "soft" objectives of the GLWQA might be compatible with the soft objectives of sustainable development.
- The GLWQA has and could again address those issues not politically resolvable by existing policy. (e.g. sustainable development?)
- Government should help businesses, not just serve as enforcement agent. But the enforcement needs to be strengthened too.
- *We must be able to adapt to change as we move forward.*
- Need to be able to get to individual citizen level. How do we do that?

- Sustainability must come from the individual level.
- Someone needs to track output status. Who does this?
- Internal systems can include checks and balances and government doesn't necessarily monitor this.

Summary: While there was no agreed upon sustainable development definition or policy directive, there was no disagreement about the three basic sustainable development components. And, a number of ideas about how policies can support sustainable development in the Region emerged.

V. Can the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement become a sustainable development document for the Region? – facilitator: Dale Phenicie, CGLI

- The session opened with a summary of the key points or potential “gems” from the previous discussion sessions. These points appear in italics in the earlier sections.
- Discussion points varied:
 - Sustainability includes all the elements and sustainability is different between the sectors.
 - Sustainability must include the concept of human utilization of resource attributes or resource services while maintaining ecological, social, and economic balance. This may include the need to define the resource, characterize what it is, what we want it to be and what it should be.
 - Issues are: measured or measurable, trade-offs and/or risk management, accessible at the macro and micro levels. The Basin level is different from other levels.
 - Ecosystem service vs. ecosystem use.
 - Needed: a sustainable system to provide the “function” in order to sustain and improve human quality of life
 - Sustainability must include continuous improvement and be goal driven.
 - There is a function for the resource to fill. Meeting of human needs is one function. The function should be goal driven.
 - Resource utilization – use of the resources without screwing it up for the future.
 - Regional governments do not use the resource but local governments do.
 - Protect the resource to sustain human life in a way that the resource will be available to people in the future.
 - Resource services are an important consideration and should not be confused with resource use.
 - Sustainability was a part of the original Agreement.
 - Add the concept of human use but for ecosystem health.
 - How do we make decision on how to balance interests or how parties use should not significantly impair others' use?

- We may need to make judgments.
- Governments should focus on outcomes.
- Is current regulation sustainable?
- We need to decide the outcomes we want.
- Without common ground we will not achieve the goal, especially when dealing with public and private good.
- Who defines the problem? The gap between the goal and reality?
- There are basic environmental concepts such as carrying capacity and finite resources.
- Currently there is a gap between what we want and how things are now. Can sustainability help us fill the gaps? Can sustainability get use there? Government does have a role.
- Governments must assist and train. They must reach individuals without “social engineering.” They should be systems directing or directed.
- It may be best for governments to stay out of sustainable development altogether. The concept may not work for governments.
- It’s the nature of involvement that’s important for governments. It needs to be appropriate. People want the opportunity to “fix it” without regulations.
- Is the GLWQA where we can use sustainability? The Agreement is limited to what it can do. Can it/we achieve sustainable development in terms of water?
- The Scope of the Agreement?
 1. An agreement on the chemical integrity of the water
 2. An Agreement on the chemical, biological or physical integrity of the water
 3. An ecosystem agreement including biodiversity
 4. A sustainable development agreement that includes, ecosystem, economic and social needs.
- How do you develop a process for an integrated whole? Maybe the GLWQA can only do one piece – water.
- How could the GLWQA provide the connections to the social and economic?
- Or, maybe sustainability needs to be the binder between individual agreements on water, air, ecosystems, etc.
- Governance efficiency needs to be an element.
- Can the GLWQA be the guiding “North star” document? – If you can attain consensus on sustainability there could be better and more efficient ways to get there. The GLWQA could be one of those “ways”. It would need flexibility because conditions change and knowledge changes. Again the need for broaden participation.
- Would this be more than an ecosystem approach?

- Sustainable development requires a process (the government?) to ascertain the elements of the gap between where we want to be vs. where we are in terms of human's resource utilization.
- Sustainable development requires a process. If all the elements are in the current GLWQA, as some believe, we would not need changes. What do we need to do to the GLWQA?
- We must define the problem because if there are no problems we do not need to change the Agreement.
- There are some options.
- A basin-wide sustainability agreement
- Make the WQA sustainable by monitoring funding, by public education, incentives for industry and others.
- Be clear, have the goals in the Agreement, not the problems or specific programs that attempt to fix problems. Fixing the problems is the real role for government.
- But, the mandates need to be funded if the Agreement is to be sustainable.
- A more visionary Agreement can accommodate the future.

Summary: There is no clear answer but there are opportunities in the revision of the WQA for consideration of ecosystem, economic and social sustainability.

VI. Next Steps – facilitator: George Kuper, CGLI

- What we have been able to agree to is that there is “this thing” out there that we're calling sustainable development. We don't know what it looks like, but it is something that will mobilize industry to produce good products, make a profit, and do it in the Great Lakes Basin. How do better define “this thing?” Discussion points varied:
 - Industry has been a focus but many of the specific chemical issues are now under control. Other sectors now need to be addressed. Large industry is focused on responsible environmental management and other sectors must be brought in.
 - Industry is always willing to be a part of something that makes sense and can make a difference. It is in industry's interest to cooperate. Industry likes science based goals and priorities established by risk.
 - One problem is that the current Agreement may be too program specific. In the U.S. it's left to EPA to see that Agreement objectives are met. But, invasives are a Coast Guard and Department of Agriculture issue.
 - Involving other agencies is fine, but don't push it off into another sector if the Agreement objectives are poorly defined. The underlying issue is that we need to define our objectives within a sustainability framework.
 - There continue to be issues for industry. More mercury control, sediments, and chemicals of emerging concern. Some issues for

- industry are the point of entry and the opportunity. There is the potential for mutually beneficial changes in the GLWQA. But, can we include economics into Agreement? How would we do this?
- If concerns for the Region's social, economic and environmental needs are balanced there is no need for an adversarial relationship.
 - We need to get away from the notion that if the chemical is present it's bad.
 - So, you want a process that replaces zero discharge, virtual elimination, and considers cost?
 - New players are needed at the table. A broader constituency base is needed and a broader context of issues for consideration. Small to medium enterprises are a clear target. So are hospitals.
 - Some are encouraged by those who are looking at governance issues in the Region.
 - Water is the big resource for the Region and must be the focus.
 - Quality of life issues are important to industry in attracting and retaining employees. Humans run corporations. They need to make a profit but they are also interested in quality of life.
 - We also have a water use compact in the Region. How do we connect that with the Agreement? How do we address the institutional issues in the Region – EPA and Environment Canada vs. the IJC and others?
 - Industry and environmental groups can work together with the governments to determine what we need and want for a sustainable Great Lakes. But both must determine what they need to ask for. And, we need to be able to show industry how the Agreement helps them make money.
 - We should produce a list of common goals that Environmental Groups and Industry can agree on.
 - There are some 200 programs in the Great Lakes that are funded. Some of these programs have very old goals.
 - The GLWQA could redirect current programs. There is the issue of the multiple requests or the single ask.
 - Some ask for a basin SD governance process, others do not want another process.
 - We need a process that will address critical problems, not oversee all programs. Address the big issues like invasives or climate change.
 - The concept of sustainability has to redirect the Agreement. And, the goal is to make sure that water is available for all.
 - If there is an overhaul of the GLWQA then address new issues but keep in mind it is not an enforceable document.
 - The Agreement may not be the place to do sustainable development policy at the broad, sectoral level.
 - Companies are spending time on sustainable development. Companies will come to the table on this issue. Customers are

demanding it. Industries are developing their own sustainability indexes such as the Sustainable Forestry Index (SFI). They will come to the table to discuss a sustainable development based agreement.

- The GLWQA is a contract between two federal governments
Industry should define how trade can flourish in the Region and what the agreement needs to do to help while keeping out invasives.
- Trade in the Region is an industry issue. The AIS issues deals with all aspect of sustainability.
- Some things we want to fix in the GLWQA but there are some things that should be fixed on a more global basis.

Summary: Industry will participate in the process but industry needs to know what we want to happen. A position needs to be developed and all participants will be asked to review it.

A report of the meeting will be prepared and distributed for comment to all participants.

Appendix 5

Comments Received on Draft Workshop Report

Review of Initial Draft of this Report:

The initial draft of this report was sent, via e-mail, to participants of the Workshop on January 30, 2007. The request of the participants regarding their review of this initial draft was made by George Kuper, President and CEO of CGLI, via the following message.

Attached is the promised draft report of our November '06 workshop for your review, please. At this juncture we are particularly interested in corrections of fact or other errors. Please send your corrections to Janet Rieke jr@cgli.org or via telephone at 734 663 1944.

After we get your corrections - by 9 February, if possible - we'll then circulate the corrected version to all those who were invited (the list in Appendix 1) in order to get their comments, thoughts, etc. There is a special place reserved in the report - Appendix 5 - to accommodate comments without jeopardizing the output of the workshop itself.

If you have post workshop thoughts that would add to the discussion, the second round of review would be the most helpful time to offer them. Your thoughts as to the most appropriate next steps would also be very welcome.

Many thanks for your participation and interest in this important basin policy issue.

George

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Responses were received from two participants. These comments and the disposition of them are described below.

Commenter No. 1:

This participant suggested editorial changes relating to spelling, punctuation, and grammar in several places throughout the report. All were incorporated.

On Page 5, under the heading **Pursuing Sustainability**, the participant commented:
I confess to not totally understanding, or being comfortable with, the need to establish a perfect baseline. I make a few suggestions here and elsewhere to recognize this thought and what others may think as well. I recognize that you can't capture everyone's individual point of view in this document so I certainly understand if you go another direction in characterizing the "general support" or

some other characterization of recognizing some participants' desire for establishing a baseline.

The concept of the “perfect baseline” was advanced by discussion facilitator Professor Noah Hall as a suggestion of a primary need to establish the sustainable end-point that we all seek. The idea that we might all agree on the same end-point was the “perfect” aspect of the concept. It seems likely that achieving this “perfect baseline” is unlikely. The reaction to both the need and the nature of the end point was indeed mixed among participants. While most agreed that there must be a defined end-point (baseline), the description of it, if each person were to try to define it, would vary widely. Some of the changes regarding this concept that were suggested by the commenter have been accepted. In other places (notable in the first paragraph on page 9) the report language has been modified to clearly indicate that the baseline discussion was in response to prompting from the facilitator and to more fully describe the discussion that took place.

On page 14, regarding the third paragraph, commenter no. 1 said:

I didn't hear support for including water quantity. Clearly, that's something the Governors and, I believe, the federal governments would be very concerned about.

The participant suggested removing the sentence that stated “This may require integrating water quantity or accessibility issues into a sustainable Great Lakes agreement, assuring that water is available to all.”

Water quantity or water withdrawal management within the region is to be done in accordance with a complex set of laws and practices including the Great Lakes Charter of 1986, the Water Resources Act of 1989, and other federal (in both Canada and the U.S.) state and provincial laws and regulations. In the future, the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin Sustainable Water Resources Agreement and Compact of December 13, 2005 will help drive Basin water management decisions. The issue that was being discussed by workshop participants was not intended to redirect water management policy or decision making within the Region, but was to indicate that accessibility to water, by all users, is one of the needs for maintaining sustainability. The first portion of the sentence has been removed, as suggested in the comments, but the latter portion regarding accessibility has been retained.

Commenter No. 2:

This participant suggested a few additional editorial changes relating to spelling, punctuation, and grammar within the report. All were incorporated.

Review of Second Draft of this Report:

No comments regarding the second draft were received.

Appendix 6

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